L3 Managed Ethernet

WEB Network Management Operation Guide

Declare

Copyright, all rights reserved

The copyright of this manual belongs to our company. Without the written permission of our company, no unit or individual may extract or copy part or all of the contents of this book without authorization, and may not disseminate it in any form.

Foreword

This manual mainly describes the WEB of the L3 network management s eries Ethernet switch. The user can manage the switch through the WEB pag e. This manual only gives a brief introduction to the operation of each WEB page. Please refer to the User Manual for the introduction of each function.

The preamble contains the following

- Audience Object
- Product Introduction
- Product Features

Audience Object

- Network Planner
- On-site technical support and maintenance personnel
- Responsible for the networkNetwork administrator responsible for network configuration and maintenance

Product Introduction

L3 network management series Ethernet switch is independently designe d and developed by our company, which is specially designed for building high security and high performance network. The system adopts a new software a nd hardware platform, which is an ideal convergence layer switch for office net work, campus network, small and medium-sized enterprises and branch office s.

产品特点

- Support Port Shutdown
- Support autonegotiation, port speed of 10000M, 2500M, 1000M, 100m, ha
 If 100m, 10m and half 10m
- Supports full-duplex IEEE 802.3x, half-duplex backpressure flow control
- Supports rate limit for broadcast, multicast, and DLF packets
- Supports detection of broadcast, multicast, or unicast packets on a port an
 d shuts down the port if the rate exceeds a threshold
- Port mirroring is supported
- Support port ingress and egress rate limit
- Support manual link aggregation
- Support LACP dynamic link aggregation
- Supports up to 32 aggregation groups, each group up to 8 ports
- Support source MAC, destination MAC, source destination MAC, source I
 P, destination IP, source destination IP routing strategy
- Supports port isolation
- Support up to 12KB packet
- Support for redundant port
- DDM with Fibre Port support
- Support MAC table capacity16K
- Support MAC table management
- Support IVL forwarding mode
- Support static MAC address, MAC address binding, and MAC address filt ering
- Support Control the MAC learning based on port
- Supports 4K VLANs
- Support for 802.1Q-based VLAN
- Support for MAC-based VLAN

- Supports IP-based, protocol-based VLAN
- Voice VLAN support
- Support 1:1 VLAN mapping
- QinQSupport basic QinQ and support flexible QinQ
- GVRP support
- Supports STP/RSTP/MSTP Spanning Tree Protocol
- Support Port Loop Detection
- Support for EAPS RFC3619
- Support ERPS G. 8032/Y.1344
- Support LLDP & LLDP-MED
- Support Fully compatible with CISCO's UDLD protocol
- Support for VLLP only with VRRP
- Support static and dynamic ARP
- Support static route based on IPv4 and IPv6
- Support 32 VLAN interfaces
- Support RIP v1/v2 & IPv6 RIPng
- Support OSPFv2 & IPv6 OSPFv3
- Support BGP4 & IPv6 BGP4+
- Support Policy Line
- VRRP support
- Supports static multicast MAC addr
- Support IGMP SNOOPING v1/v2/v3
- Support for IGMP Querier, IGMP Snoop Filter,
- Support MVR, GMRP, PIM-SM
- Support IGMP v1/v2/v3
- Standard and extended IP-based ACLs are supported
- Support for IP-based Extended ACL
- Supports MAC-based ARP, time-based ACL

- Support ACL port filtering
- Support port queue number 8
- Port queue scheduling mode supporting WRR, WFQ, SP
- Supports port-based classification, 802.1p-based classification, DSCP based classification, and ACL-based classification
- Support packets mapping to queue
- Support COS or DSCP Remarking
- Support data flow statistics
- Support rate limits of data flow
- Support mirroring of data flow
- Supports DHCP Client, DHCP Snooping, DHCP Relay, DHCP Server, DH
 CP Option 82
- Support Console, Telnet and SSH
- Supports multiple Telnet links, SSH connections over IPv4 and IPv6
- Supports HTTP, HHTTPS over IPV4 and IPv6
- Support SNMP v1, v2, v3, SNMP trap
- Support lots of standard and private MIBs
- Support SNMP and TRAP based on IPv4 and IPv6
- Support multiple user management
- support switch authentication via TACACS+ server remote username and password
- Support password encryption in PAP and CHAP mode
- Support TACACS+ server to authorize the switch's commands
- Support TACACS+ based on IPv4 and IPv6
- Support local log management
- Support SYSLOG
- Support RMON 1, 2, 3 and 9 groups
- Support NDP、NTDP

- Support manual and automatic joining of cluster groups
- Support cluster unified management
- Support uploading and downloading configuration file
- Support TFTP transmission based IPv4 and IPv6
- Support local clock management
- Support SNTP
- Support enabling and disabling TELNET、SSH、HTTP、 HTTPS and SNMP services
- Support TELNET、SSH、HTTP、
 HTTPS and SNMP services to bind to standard IP ACLs
- Support for limiting the number of TELNET and SSH connections
- Supports authentication, authorization, and accounting through RADIUS s
 erver
- 802.1XSupport port-based and MAC-based 802.1x
- Support 802.1x guest VLAN
- Support static configuration of IP, MAC and port binding
- Support dynamic ARP binding to prevent ARP spoofing
- Support dynamic IP, MAC and port binding
- Support fixed port to connect to DHCP server to prevent private connection
 n to DHCP server
- Support manually configuring MAC ARP-based ACL rules to prevent ARP spoofing.
- Support the DHCP SNOOPING function. During the process of obtaining an IP address by DHCP, the switch dynamically binds ARP to the port to p revent ARP spoofing.
- Supports PoE chips MAX5980, LTC4259, LTC4271, TPS23851, TPS2386
 1, TPS22880, TPS 23881, IP808, PD69100/69108, PD69200/69208 and Hasivo Poe.

- Support POE powering of ports on and off
- Support setting total power
- Support POE scheduling policy and PD online query, etc.
- Support IPv4/IPv6 dual protocol stack, IPv6 neighbor discovery, ICMPv6, and IPv6 path MTU discovery
- Support manual address configuration and stateless address auto-configuration
- Support PING, PING 6, trace routing
- Support TELNET client based IPv4 and IPv6
- Support SSH client based IPv4 and IPv6

[Version Update]

Ver 1.0.1

User experience optimization

Resolves known issues and provides faster response.

Perfect support for one-key conversion between Chinese and English.

Related functions are optimized to make management easier.

Directory

一、WEB PAGE OVERVIEW	11
1、CHARACTERISTICS OF WEB ACCESS	11
2. System requirements for WEB browsing	12
3. LOGIN OF WEB BROWSING SESSION	12
4. BASIC COMPOSITION OF WEB PAGE	13
5. Introduction to Page Button	14
6、ERROR MESSAGE	15
7、ENTRY FIELD	15
二、WEB PAGE INTRODUCTION	16
1、SYSTEM CONFIGURATION	16
(1) System Information Page	16
(2) IP address configuration page	17
(3) User management page	17
(4) Serial port information	18
(5) SNTP Configuration	18
(6) SNMP Community Configuration Page	18
(7) SNMP TRAP Configuration Page	19
(8) Log information	20
2. Port configuration	20
(1) Port Basic Configuration Page	20
(2) Port Statistics Page	21
(3) Port Storm Suppression Page	22
(4) Port speed limit page	22
(5) Protection Port	23

(6)	Port mirroring configuration page	.23
(7)	Link Aggregation Configuration Part	24
(8)	DDM information	26
3、P	OE CONFIGURATION	26
(1)	PoE Port Configuration	26
(2)	PoE scheduling configuration	.27
(3)	PD Query Configuration	27
4、V	LAN CONFIGURATION	.28
(1)	Configuration Page	28
(2)	Access Port Configuration Page	29
(3)	Trunk Port Configuration Part	.30
(4)	Hybrid Port Configuration Page	30
(5)	GVRP Configuration	.31
5、T	HREE-TIER CONFIGURATION	.32
(1)	IP Basic Configuration	.32
(2)	RIP configuration	35
(3)	OSPF Configuration	.36
(4)	VRRP configuration	37
6、S	ECURITY CONFIGURATION	38
(1)	MAC configuration	38
(2)	ACL Configuration	.40
(3)	AAA Configuration	45
(4)	Native Management Security Configuration	.47
7、D	HCP CONFIGURATION	48
(1)	DHCP client	48
(2)	DHCP Relay	.49
(3)	DHCP server	.49
(4)	DHCP snooping	50

8、Multicast configuration	52
(1) IGMP SNOOPING Configuration	52
(2) CMRP Configuration	52
(3) Multicast routing configuration	54
(4) IGMP configuration	54
(5) PIM-SM Configuration	55
9、RING NETWORK CONFIGURATION	57
(1) Spanning Tree Configuration	57
(2) ERPS Configuration	58
(3) EAPS Configuration	60
10、ADVANCED CONFIGURATION	62
(1) QoS Configuration	62
(2) LLDP configuration	63
11、SYSTEM TOOLS	64
(1) Save Configuration	64
(2) Backup configuration films	65
(3) Restore Configuration File	66
(4) Software upgrade	66
(5) Restore Factory Configuration	67
(6) Restart	67

WEB page operation manual

This manual mainly describes the WEB page of the switch. The user can The WEB page manages the switch. This manual only briefly introduces the o peration of each WEB page. For the introduction of each function of the switch, see S5800W-24 G-4S + User Operation Manual. This manual mainly includes the following contents:

- 1、WEB Page Overview
- 2. WEB page introduction

—、WEB Page Overview

1. Characteristics of WEB access

The switch provides Web access to the user. Users can access the switch through a Web browser to manage and configure the switch. The main features of WEB access are:

- Easy access: Users can easily access the switch from anywhere on the e network.
- Users can use familiar browsers such as Firefox, Google Chrome, Opr
 ea and Microsoft Internet Explorer (8.0 and above) to access the WEB
 page of the S5800W-24G-4S + switch. The WEB page is presented to
 the user in graphical and tabular form.
- The switch provides rich WEB pages, through which the user can configure and manage most of the functions of the switch.
- The classification and integration of WEB page functions are convenie
 nt for users to find relevant pages for configuration and management.

2. System requirements for WEB browsing

The system requirements for Web browsing are shown in Table 1.

Table 1:

Hardware and software	System Requirements
CPU	Pentium 586Up
Memory	128MB or more
Resolution	1024 x768-up
color	More than 256 colors
Browser	Internet Explorer 8.0 or above or Firefox or Google
	Chrome or Opera, etc.
Operating system	Microsoft ® Windows XP ®/Windows Vista ®/Wind
	ows 7 ®/Windows 8 ®, Linux, Unix, etc.

notice:

Microsoft®, Windows xp®, Windows Vista®, Windows 7®, Windows8® are registered trademarks of Microsoft Corporation. All other product names, t rademarks, registered trademarks, and service marks are copyrighted by their respective owners.

$3\sqrt{\text{Login of WEB browsing session}}$

Before starting a Web browsing session, the user needs to confirm:

- The switch has been configured for IP, and by default, the interface IP address for VLAN 1 on the switch is 192.168.0.1
- The subnet mask is 255.255.255.0
- A host with a Web browser installed is connected to the network and is able to ping the switch.
- After completing the above two tasks, the user enters the address of th

e switch in the address bar of the browser and presses Enter to enter the Web login page of the switch, as shown in Figure 1. The Web can be accessed only if the correct password is entered. The default user is admin, and the password is empty by default.

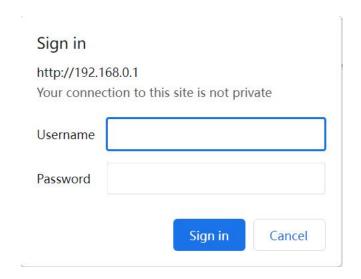


Figure 1 Login page for a WEB browsing session

4. Basic composition of WEB page

As shown in Figure 2, the WEB page is mainly composed of four parts: titl e page, category navigation page, menu page and main page.

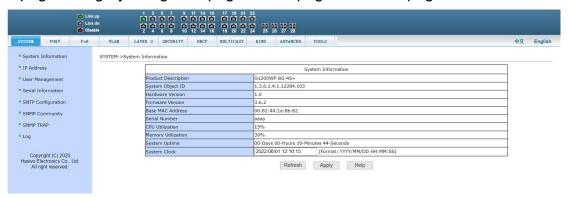


Figure 2 Basic Composition Page of Switch WEB Page

The **banner page** is used to display the logo and the real-time port status, as shown in the following figure:

- A green light indicates that the port is connected;
- A gray light indicates that the port is in an unconnected state;
- A red light indicates that the port is down

The **category navigation page** is the function category entry of WEB. The us er can click a button to view the corresponding category menu. The right side of the page is the switch model version and login user name.

The **menu page** displays the category menu selected by the user from the cat egory navigation page. There may be a primary or secondary menu. Click the menu item to open the corresponding page.

The **main page** is used to display the page selected by the user from the men u page.

5. Introduction to Page Button

There are some common buttons on the page. The functions of these buttons are generally the same. Table 2 describes the functions of these buttons.

Table 2:

button	Action
Refresh	Update all domains on the page
application	Place the updated value in memory.Because error checki
	ng is done by the Web server, there is no error checking
	until the user selects the button
delete	Delete the current record
help	Open the help page to view the configuration instructions
	for each pack

6. Error Message

If an error occurs when the WEB server of the switch processes a user request, a corresponding error message is displayed in a dialog box. For examp le, Figure 4 shows an error message dialog box.



Figure 3 Error Information Page

7、Entry Field

Some pages have an entry field at the beginning, as shown in Figure 4, th rough which different entries can be accessed. When you select a value in an entry field, the corresponding information for that row is displayed on the page, and the contents of the row are edited. The row is also called the active row.

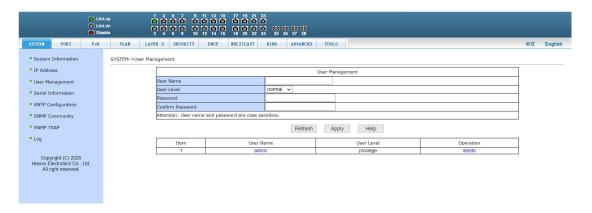


Figure 4 Entry field page

二、WEB page introduction

The WEB pages of the switch are organized into groups, and each group includes one or more WEB pages. Each page is described below one by one.

1. System configuration

(1) System Information Page

Figure 1-1 is the system information configuration page, through which the user can configure and view the system information of the switch.

Product Model: The product model description of the switch

Firmware Version Information: The firmware version currently used by the switch

Bootrom version information: The version of Bootrom currently used by the switch

Base MAC Address: The base MAC address of the switch

Serial Number: The serial number of the switch

Serial port baud rate: serial port baud rate used by the switch

System startup time: the time since the switch was started

System clock (modifiable): the current clock of the system; year, month, day, hour, minute and second are required to be input

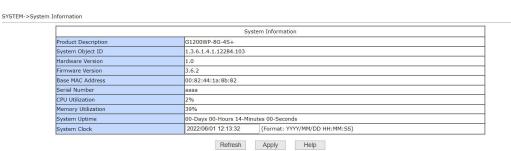


Figure 1-1 Basic Information Page

(2) IP address configuration page

Figure 1-2 is the IP address configuration page. The user can configure t he IP address, subnet mask, and gateway address of the switch through this p age. The management VLAN is 1 by default and cannot be modified.

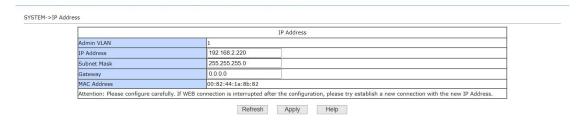


Figure 1-2 IP Address Configuration Page

(3) User management page

Figure 1-3 is the user management page, through which user information can be configured. The default user of the switch is admin, which cannot be d eleted, but the password can be modified.



Figure 1-3 User Management Page

(4) Serial port information

Figure 1-4 is the serial port information page, through which you can view the serial port information.



Figure 1-4 Serial Port Information Page

(5) SNTP Configuration

Figure 1-5 is the SNTP configuration page, through which the administrat or can configure and view the system clock.

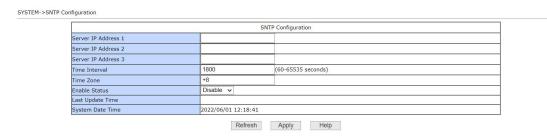


Figure 1-5 SNTP Configuration Page

(6) SNMP Community Configuration Page

Figure 1-6 shows the SNMP Community Configuration page. This page al lows the user to configure the name and read and write permissions of the community of the switch. A total of eight entries can be configured.

By default, the switch has a community with a public name that is read-on ly. When the switch needs to be managed through SNMP, it is necessary to co

nfigure a common body with readable and writable permissions.

The configured community cannot be modified and cannot be added with the same name as the existing one. However, you can click the corresponding delete link to delete the community and then reconfigure it.

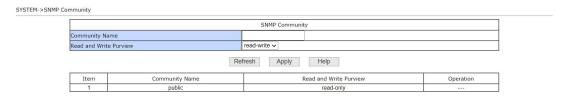


Figure 1-6 SNMP Community Configuration Page

(7) SNMP TRAP Configuration Page

Figure 1-7 shows the SNMP TRAP configuration page, which allows the u ser to configure the IP address of the station receiving the TRAP message and some parameters of the TRAP protocol package.

Enter the TRAP name, the IP address of the TRAP server, and select the version number. If the configuration is successful after submission, the SNMP TRAP function will work. Once link up or link down occurs, the switch will auto matically send the TRAP packet to the target address.

Configured TRAP targets cannot be modified and added without duplicatin g an existing name. However, you can click the corresponding delete link to d elete the TRAP target and then reconfigure it.



Figure 1-7 SNMP TRAP Configuration Page

(8) Log information

Figure 1-8 is the log information page through which the user can view th e log. Select the priority from the drop-down list to view the log of this level. Cli ck Refresh to view the latest log.



Figure 1-8 Log Information Page

2. Port configuration

(1) Port Basic Configuration Page

Figure 2-1 shows the port basic configuration page. From this page, user s can enable or disable ports, set port rates and flow control, or view the basic information of all ports.

To modify the port configuration, the user needs to check the left side of the corresponding port or use the "Select All" function. The selected ports will be displayed at the top of the page, and several consecutive ports will be represented by connection numbers. After successful setting, the selected port will be configured with the same parameters. The list on the page shows the configuration information for all ports.

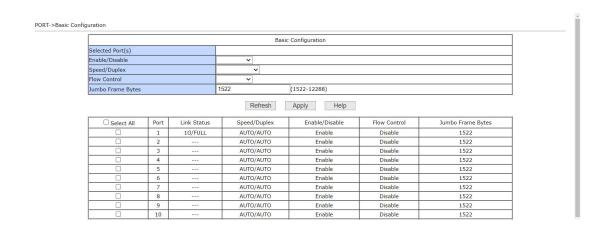


Figure 2-1 Port Configuration and Port Display Page

(2) Port Statistics Page

Figure 2-2 is the Port Statistics page. The page lists the number of packet s sent, bytes sent, packets received, bytes received, error packets, and dropp ed packets for all ports.

Port	Send Packets Num	Send Octets Num	Received Packets Num	Received Octets Num	Error Packets Num	Discard Packets Num
1	1442	1117749	15061	2068397	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	0	0	0	0	0	0

Figure 2-2 Port Statistics Page

(3) Port Storm Suppression Page

Figure 2-3 shows the port storm suppression page. This page is used to c onfigure the suppression of broadcast, multicast, and DLF packets on a port.

Check on the left side of the corresponding port, or use the "Select All" function to select the port to turn on and off the broadcast suppression, multicast suppression and DLF suppression of the port. The suppression rate type item and the suppression rate item are used to select the suppression rate type and suppression rate value to be configured. The suppression rate range is 1-10 24000, and the unit is kbits. The suppression rates of broadcast suppression, multicast suppression and DLF suppression can be configured independently. The list on the page shows the configuration information for all ports.

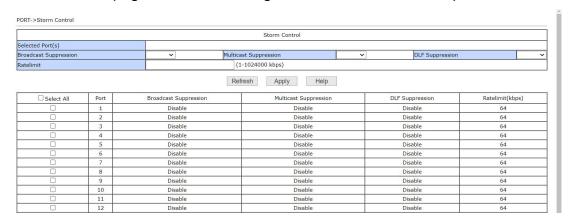


Figure 2-3 Broadcast Storm Suppression Page

(4) Port speed limit page

Figure 2-4 shows the port speed limit page. This page is used to configure the port ingress and egress speed limits.

Check on the left side of the corresponding port, or use the "Select All" function to select the port. The inlet/outlet port speed limit can be enabled independently by checking. The speed limit range is 1-1024000, and the unit is kbits.

If the check is cancelled, the speed is not limited. The list on the page shows the configuration information for all ports.

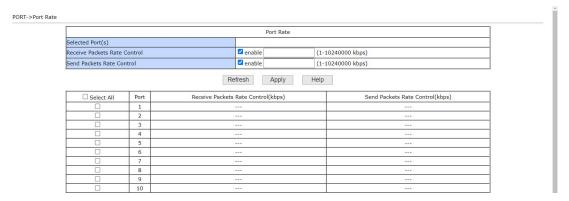


Figure2-4 Port Speed Limit Page

(5) Protection Port

Figure 2-5 is the protection port setting interface. This page is used to con figure/display protection port information.

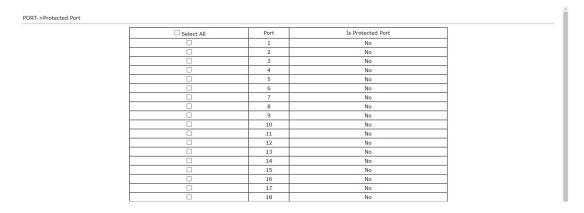


Figure 2-5 Protection Port Page

(6) Port mirroring configuration page

Figure 2-6 shows the port mirroring configuration page, which allows the

user to configure port mirroring. Port mirroring is to monitor the data packets o utput by the mirrored output port and the data packets input by the mirrored in put port through the mirroring port. Only one mirror port can be selected, and multiple mirrored output ports and mirrored input ports can be selected. When configuring, select a mirror port first, and select "Do not mirror" to cancel the mirror configuration. Then select the port and direction to be mirrored from the other ports. When the ingress port in the monitoring direction is selected, it m eans to monitor the received data packets, and the egress port means to monitor the sent data packets. Ticking both means to monitor all the sent and received data packets.

Listen Port	unset ✓		
Port	Listen Direction	Port	Listen Direction
1	☐ recieve ☐ transmit	2	□ recieve □ transmit
3	☐ recieve ☐ transmit	4	□ recieve □ transmit
5	☐ recieve ☐ transmit	6	□ recieve □ transmit
7	☐ recieve ☐ transmit	8	□ recieve □ transmit
9	☐ recieve ☐ transmit	10	□ recieve □ transmit
11	□ recieve □ transmit	12	□ recieve □ transmit
13	☐ recieve ☐ transmit	14	□ recieve □ transmit
15	☐ recieve ☐ transmit	16	□ recieve □ transmit
17	☐ recieve ☐ transmit	18	□ recieve □ transmit
19	□ recieve □ transmit	20	□ recieve □ transmit
21	☐ recieve ☐ transmit	22	□ recieve □ transmit
23	☐ recieve ☐ transmit	24	□ recieve □ transmit
25	☐ recieve ☐ transmit	26	□ recieve □ transmit
27	☐ recieve ☐ transmit	28	□ recieve □ transmit
Attention: select the un	set option and click the button Apply to delete the	he configuration.	

Figure 2-6 Port Mirror Configuration Page

(7) Link Aggregation Configuration Part

The following figure shows the link aggregation configuration page. The p age lists all ports vertically and all aggregation groups horizontally. To add a p ort to an aggregation group, just click the radio box at the intersection of the ro w and column. You can also select the aggregation method at the bottom of e ach aggregation group. If you want to cancel the aggregation configuration of t he specified port, click the leftmost radio box corresponding to the port.

1) Create an aggregation group

PORT->Port

Figure 2-7-1 shows the link aggregation creation interface. This page is u sed to configure aggregation groups.



Figure 2-7-1 Create Aggregation Group Page

2 Configure Aggregation Group

Figure 2-7-2 shows the interface for configuring the aggregation group. T his page is used to configure the aggregation group.

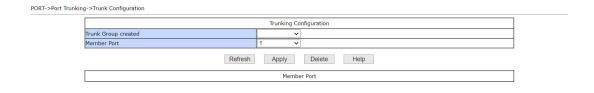


Figure 2-7-2 Configure Aggregation Group Page

③ Aggregate Information

Figure 2-7-3 shows the interface for viewing aggregated information. This page is used to view aggregation information for a link aggregation.



Figure 2-7-3 Aggregate Information Page

(8) DDM information

Figure 2-8 shows the DDM information viewing interface. This page is us ed to view the corresponding information of the optical module.



Figure 2-8 DDM Information Page

3. PoE Configuration

(1) PoE Port Configuration

Figure 3-1 is the POE port configuration page, through which you can con figure the total power of the POE device (to be updated by the system), POE s ingle-port power (to be updated by the system), and POE on or off; through this page, you can view the relevant information of the current POE device.

POE port: Select the power supply port number (1-24)

POE port status: enable or disable

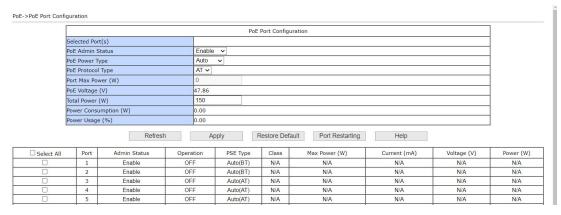


Figure 3-1 PoE Port Configuration Page

(2) PoE scheduling configuration

Figure 3-2 is the POE scheduling configuration page. Through the schedu ling management, the POE power supply can be turned on or off according to the actual needs. The control mode is hour + week.

Control Port: Used to select the port (1-24) to be scheduled for managem ent

Control function: enable or disable

Figure 3-2 PoE Schedule Configuration Page

(3) PD Query Configuration

Figure 3-3 shows the PD query configuration page, through which the PD online device status detection can be realized.

POE Port: used to select the port connected to the PD device to be queri ed

PD IP address: IP address of the PD device.

PD query interval: the time interval for querying PD devices (5 seconds b y default).

Maximum times of PD query without response: used to query the maximum times of PD device without response (3 times by default)

Maximum time required for PD startup: used to query the maximum time r equired for PD device startup (default 120 seconds)

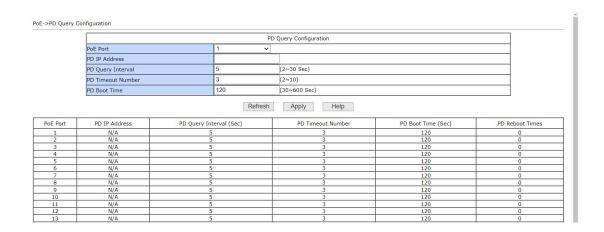


Figure 3-3 PD Query Configuration Page

4. VLAN Configuration

(1) Configuration Page

Figure 4-1 shows the VLAN configuration page. This page allows the user to create VLANs and displays information for all VLANs.

If you want to create a new VLAN, enter the VID in the active line from 2 to 4094. The switch creates VLAN 1 by default, and VLAN 1 cannot be deleted.

If you want to create a new VLAN, enter the VID in the active line from 2 to 4094. The switch creates VLAN 1 by default, and VLAN 1 cannot be deleted.

The VLAN list displays all created VLANs and indicates the port members hip of each VLAN. A port may not be a member of a VLAN, and may be a tag ged or untagged member of a VLAN. The characters before the port on the pa ge have the following meanings:

T tagged The port is a tagged member of this VLAN

U untagged The port is an untagged member of this VLAN

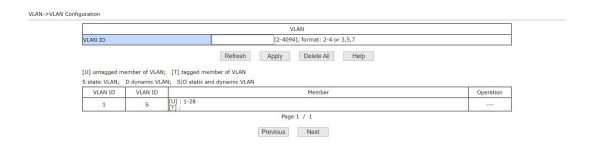


Figure 4-1 VLAN Configuration Page

(2) Access Port Configuration Page

Figure 4-2 shows the Access Port Configuration page, which displays and configures the Port Access Mode and the VLAN to which it belongs. The pag e is divided into two parts: port list and VLAN list. Hover the mouse on the port to see the VLAN mode of the port. Click a port to display/configure the VLAN of the port. If the port is in Access mode, its VLAN can be displayed when it is selected. If other VLANs are selected and applied, the VLAN of the port is changed. If the port is not in Access mode, the port is changed to Access mode af ter configuration and the VLAN is set. Note that only one VLAN can be selected in Access mode.

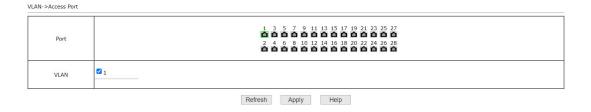


Figure 4-2 Access Port Configuration Page

(3) Trunk Port Configuration Part

Figure 4-3 shows the Trunk Port Configuration page, which displays and configures the port Trunk mode and the VLAN to which it belongs. This page is divided into two parts: port list and VLAN list. For the operation of port part, please refer to Section 2 (Access Port Configuration Page). If the port is in Trunk mode, its VLAN can be displayed when it is selected. If other VLANs are selected and applied, the VLAN of the port is changed. If the port is not in Trunk mode, after configuration, the port is changed to Trunk mode and the VLAN is set. Multiple VLANs can be selected in Trunk mode. To select a group of consecutive VLANs, select the first one, press and hold the Shift key, and then select the last one.

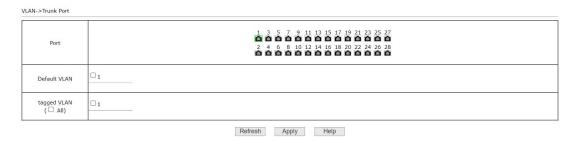


Figure 4-3 Trunk Port Configuration Page

(4) Hybrid Port Configuration Page

Figure 4-4 shows the Hybrid port configuration page, which displays and configures the port in Hybrid mode and the VLAN to which it belongs. This page is divided into two parts: port list and VLAN list. For the operation of port part, please refer to Section 2 (Access Port Configuration Page). If the port is in Hybrid mode, its VLAN can be displayed when it is selected. If other VLANs are selected and applied, the VLAN of the port is changed. If the port is not in Hybrid mode, After configuration, the port is changed to Hybrid mode and the VL

AN is set. The default VLAN must be configured and only one can be selected. Any number of tagged VLANs and untagged VLANs can be selected. However, for a VLAN, only one of the three modes can be selected. If a VLAN is configured with a tagged VLAN, The VLAN cannot be designated as a default VLAN or an untagged VLAN, and so on.

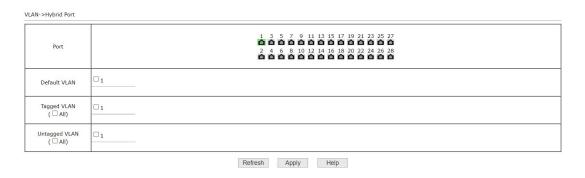


Figure 4-4 Hybrid Port Configuration Page

(5) GVRP Configuration

1) GVRP Global Configuration

Figure 4-5-1 shows the GVRP global configuration page, through which the user can enable GVRP.



Figure 4-5-1 GVRP Global Configuration Page

2 GVRP Port Configuration

Figure 4-5-2 is the GVRP port configuration page, through which the user can enable port GVRP and view port information.

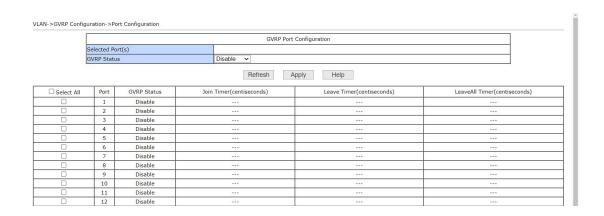


Figure 4-5-2 GVRP Port Configuration Page

(3) GVRP state machine

Figure 4-5-3 is the GVRP state machine page, through which the user can view the state machine information established by GVRP.



Figure 4-5-3 GVRP State Machine Page Diagram

5. Three-tier configuration

(1) IP Basic Configuration

1) VLAN interface configuration

Figure 5-1-1 is the VLAN interface configuration page, through which the user can configure the IP address of the interface, delete the IP address of the interface and view the interface information.



Figure 5-1-1 VLAN Interface Configuration Page

The iSpirit 3252GS switch has a VLAN 1 interface by default, which canno t be deleted. Only one interface can be configured for a VLAN.

(2) ARP interface configuration

Figure 5-1-2 is the ARP configuration page. This page can display all the i nformation of the ARP table of the switch. At the same time, the user can configure the static ARP entry, delete the ARP entry, and modify the dynamic ARP entry to the static ARP entry through this page.

When configuring a static ARP entry, the user needs to enter the IP address and MAC address. The MAC address must be a unicast MAC address, and then click the Apply button.

When the user deletes an ARP entry, click the corresponding delete link in the list.



Figure 5-1-2 ARP Interface Configuration Page

3 Static route configuration

Figure 5-1-3 is the static route configuration page, through which the user can add or delete the static route of the switch. By default, the switch is not c onfigured with a static route. The user can use this page to configure a default route, that is, a route with a destination address/subnet prefix of 0.00.0.0/0.

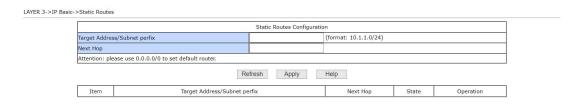


Figure 5-1-3 Static Route Configuration Page

4 Routing table information

Figure 5-1-4 is the static route configuration page, through which the user can add or delete the static route of the switch. By default, the switch is not c onfigured with a static route. The user can use this page to configure a default route, that is, a route with a destination address/subnet prefix of 0.00.0.0/0.

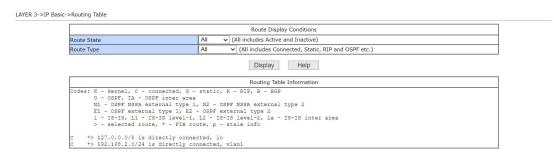


Figure 5-1-4 Routing Table Information Page

(2) RIP configuration

1 RIP configuration

Figure 5-2-1 shows the RIP configuration page, through which the user c an turn on/off the RIP state and declare the corresponding network segment.



Figure 5-2-1 RIP Configuration Page

2 RIP Interface Information

Figure 5-2-2 is the RIP interface information interface, and the user can view the RIP interface information.



Figure 5-2-2 RIP Interface Information Page

3 RIP routing information

Figure 5-2-3 shows the RIP routing information interface. The user can view the RIP routing information configured by RIP.



Figure 5-2-3 RIP Routing Information Page

(3) OSPF Configuration

1 OSPF Configuration

Figure 5-3-1 shows the OSPF configuration. This page is used to configure the OSPF configuration.

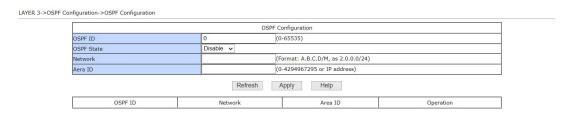


Figure 5-3-1 OSPF Configuration Page

2 OSPF interface information

Figure 5-3-2 shows the interface for viewing OSPF interface information. This page is used to view interface information for OSPF.



Figure 5-3-2 OSPF Interface Information Page

③ OSPF Neighbor Information

Figure 5-3-3 shows the OSPF neighbor information viewing interface. Thi s page is used to view neighbor information for OSPF.

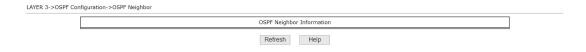


Figure 5-3-3 OSPF Neighbor Information Page

(4) OSPF link-state information

Figure 5-3-4 is the OSPF link status information viewing interface. This pa

ge is used to view the link state information for the OSPF configuration.



Figure 5-3-4 OSPF Link State Information Page

5 OSPF routing information

Figure 5-3-5 shows the OSPF routing information viewing interface. This page is used to view routing information for an OSPF configuration.



Figure 5-3-5 OSPF Routing Information Page

(4) VRRP configuration

1) VRRP configuration

Figure 5-4-1 shows the VRRP configuration. This page is used to configure the VRRP configuration.

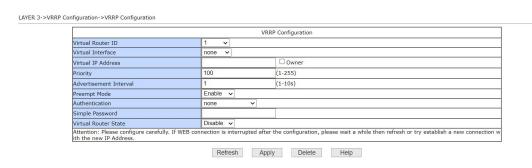


Figure 5-4-1 VRRP configuration page

(2) VRRP Information

Figure 5-4-2 shows the VRRP information viewing interface. This page is

used to view the VRRP information of the VRRP configuration.



Figure 5-4-2 VRRP information page

6. Security Configuration

(1) MAC configuration

MAC address manual binding

Figure 6-1-1 is the MAC binding configuration page. This page is use d to implement the binding of port and MAC address.

The MAC entry on the page is used to enter the bound MAC address, and the VLAN ID entry is used to enter the VLAN to which the MAC address belongs.

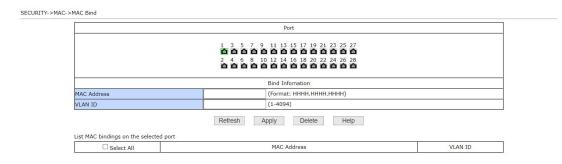


Figure 6-1-1 MAC address manual binding page

2 Automatic MAC address binding

Figure 6-1-2 shows the MAC address automatic binding page. This p age is used to automatically bind the MAC address to the port.

Displays the existing dynamic MAC address of the port in the Layer 2 hard ware forwarding table and the VLAN to which the port belongs. You can s elect one of the entries and convert it to a static binding.

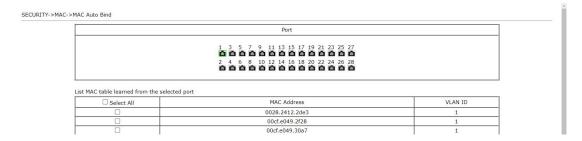


Figure 6-1-2 MAC address automatic binding page

MAC address filtering configuration

Figure 6-1-3 shows the MAC address filtering configuration page. Thi s page is used to configure port MAC address filtering.

The MAC entry on the page is used to enter the MAC address for filtering, and the VLAN number entry is used to enter the VLAN to which the MAC address belongs.

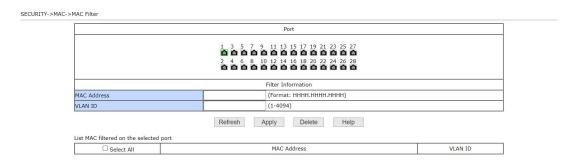


Figure 6-1-3 MAC Address Filtering Configuration

(4) MAC address table

Figure 6-1-4 is the MAC address table. This page is used to configure the MAC display condition of the port.

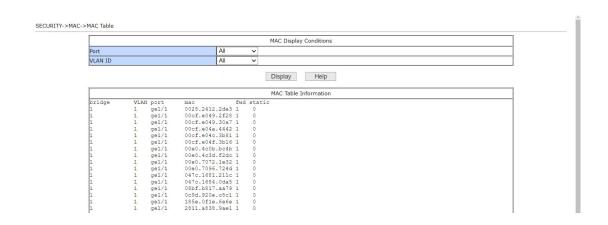


Figure 6-1-4 MAC Address Table

(2) ACL Configuration

1 Tandard IP group ACL

Figure 6-2-1 is the standard IP group ACL page, through which the user c an establish the rule base of ACL standard IP. Users can select an ACL group number (in the range of 1-99, or 1300-1999) to create one or more rules in th at group. The only field that can be matched in a rule is the source IP address (with a mask).



Figure 6-2-1 Standard IP Group ACL Page

When the user configures the rule, the source IP address needs to be ma sked, and the rule can match the set of IP addresses. The mask of the address is represented by the complement. If the rule is to match the IP address range 192.168. 0.0 to 192.168. 0.255, the IP address can be 192.168. 0.1 and its

mask is 0.0. 0.255.

When the user configures rules, each rule must have a filter mode: Allow o r Deny.

When a user creates a rule in a rule group, the system will automatically a ssign a rule number to the rule. When a rule in a rule group is deleted, other r ules remain unchanged, and the system will automatically sort the rules in a rule group. If the user wants to delete the whole rule group, he can select all first, and then click the delete button.

2 ACLExtended IP Group ACL

Figure 6-2-2 is the ACL page of the extended IP group, through which the user can establish the rule base of the ACL extended IP. Users can select an ACL group number (in the range of 100-199, or 2000-2699) to create one or m ore rules in that group. Fields that can be matched in a rule are source IP address (with mask), destination IP address (with mask), protocol type (such as IC MP, TCP, UDP, etc.), source port and destination port (valid only for TCP and UDP protocols), and TCP control flags.

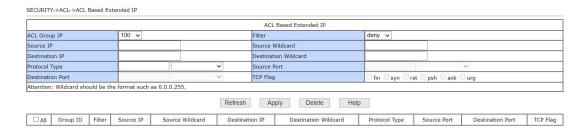


Figure 6-2-2 Extended IP Group ACL Page

When the user configures the rule, the source IP address needs to be ma sked, and the rule can match the set of IP addresses. The mask of the address is represented by the complement. If the rule is to match the IP address range 192.168. 0.0 to 192.168. 0.255, the IP address can be 192.168. 0.1 and its

mask is 0.0. 0.255.

When the user configures rules, each rule must have a filter mode: Allow o r Deny.

When a user creates a rule in a rule group, the system will automatically a ssign a rule number to the rule. When a rule in a rule group is deleted, other r ules remain unchanged, and the system will automatically sort the rules in a rule group. If the user wants to delete the whole rule group, he can select all first, and then click the delete button.

(3) MAC IP Group ACL Part

Figure 6-2-3 is the MAC IP group ACL page, through which the user can establish the rule base of ACL MAC IP. Users can select an ACL group numb er (in the range of 700-799) to create one or more rules in that group. The fiel ds that can be matched in a rule are source MAC address (with address match bits), source IP address (with address match bits), and destination IP address (with address match bits).

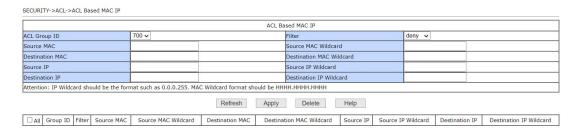


Figure 6-2-3 MAC IP Group ACL Page

When the user configures the rule, the source IP address needs to be ma sked, and the rule can match the set of IP addresses. The mask of the address is represented by the complement. If the rule is to match the IP address range 192.168. 0.0 to 192.168. 0.255, the IP address can be 192.168. 0.1 and its mask is 0.0. 0.255.

When the user configures rules, each rule must have a filter mode: Allow o r Deny.

When a user creates a rule in a rule group, the system will automatically a ssign a rule number to the rule. When a rule in a rule group is deleted, other r ules remain unchanged, and the system will automatically sort the rules in a rule group. If the user wants to delete the whole rule group, he can select all first, and then click the delete button.

4 MAC ARP Group ACL Part

Figure 6-2-4 is the MAC ARP group ACL page, through which the user can establish the rule base of ACL MAC ARP. Users can select an ACL group number (in the range of 1100-1199) to create one or more rules in that group. The fields that can be matched in a rule are the ARP operation type, the sending MAC address (with address match bits), and the sending IP address (with a ddress match bits).

				ACL Base	d MAC ARP			
ACL Group ID			0 🗸		Filter		deny 🗸	
Sender MAC					Sender MAC Wildcard			
Sender IP					Sender IP Wildcard			
Attention: IP \	Wildcard should be 0.0.	0.255 and st	uch, and MAC Wildcard forma	at should be HHHH.HH	н.ннн	*		
			Re	fresh Apply	Delete Help			
□ AII	Group ID	Filter	Sender MAC	Sende	er MAC Wildcard	Sender	IP	Sender IP Wildcard

Figure 6-2-4 MAC ARR Group ACL Page

When the user configures the rule, the source IP address needs to be ma sked, and the rule can match the set of IP addresses. The mask of the address is represented by the complement. If the rule is to match the IP address range 192.168. 0.0 to 192.168. 0.255, the IP address can be 192.168. 0.1 and its mask is 0.0. 0.255.

When the user configures rules, each rule must have a filter mode: Allow o

r Deny.

When a user creates a rule in a rule group, the system will automatically assign a rule number to the rule. When a rule in a rule group is deleted, other rules remain unchanged, and the system will automatically sort the rules in a rule group. If the user wants to delete the whole rule group, he can select all fir st, and then click the delete button.

5 Port Apply ACLs pack

Figure 6-2-5 is the port application ACL page, through which the user can select an ACL group for a port, write the rules in this ACL group into the port hardware logic, and make the port perform ACL filtering on the received packe ts according to these rules.

When selecting an ACL group on a port, you can select IP Standard, IP E xtended, MAC IP, and MAC ARP ACL groups. The selected ACL group must exist. Select from the ACL Rule Group list and press the Add key. To delete an ACL group, select an ACL group from the list of referenced rule groups and p ress the Delete key.

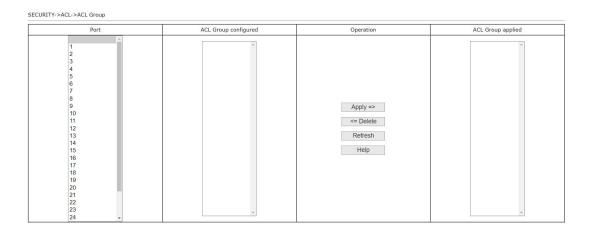


Figure 6-2-5 Port Application ACL Page

6 ACL Configuration Information Part

Figure 6-2-6 shows the ACL configuration information page, which displa ys all the rules and reference information configured in the current ACL.



Figure 6-2-6 ACL Configuration Information Page

(3) AAA Configuration

① AAA Global Configuration Page

Figure 6-3-1 is the AAA global configuration page. The user can configure the information related to AAA. The information that can be set includes:

- Whether to start the 802.1x protocol, The 802.1x protocol must be star ted during authentication and accounting.
- Whether to enable the re-authentication function is not enabled by defa ult, and it is determined according to the actual situation when performi ng authentication billing. Turning on the recertification function will mak e users more reliable when using authentication billing, but it will slightly increase the traffic of the network.
- Set the time interval for re-authentication, which is valid only when the
 re-authentication function is enabled. The default value is 3600 second
 s. Set the value according to the actual situation when performing auth
 entication billing, but the value should not be too small.
- The IP address of the RADIUS server. This field must be set during aut hentication and accounting.
- Backup RADIUS server IP address. This field can be set if there is a b

ackup RADIUS server.

- The shared key is used to set the encrypted shared password between the switch and the Radius server. This field must be set during authent ication and billing, and must be the same as the setting on the Radius server.
- Whether to start charging, It is started by default. Charging is generally started during authentication and charging.



Figure 6-3-1 AAA Global Configuration Page

② AAA Port Configuration Part

Figure 6-3-2 is the AAA port configuration page, through which the user c an configure the authentication port mode and the maximum number of hosts supported, and view the configuration of each port. To modify the port AAA co nfiguration, the user needs to check the left side of the corresponding port, or use the "Select All" function. The selected ports will be displayed at the top of the page, and several consecutive ports are represented by connection numb ers. After successful setting, the selected port will be configured with the same parameters. There are four types of AAA port modes: N/A state, Auto state, F orce-authorized state, and Force-unauthorized state. When 802.1 X authentic ation is required for a port, the port must be set to the Auto state. If the port is not authenticated, it can access the network. The port must be set to the N/a s tate. The other two States are rarely used in practical applications.

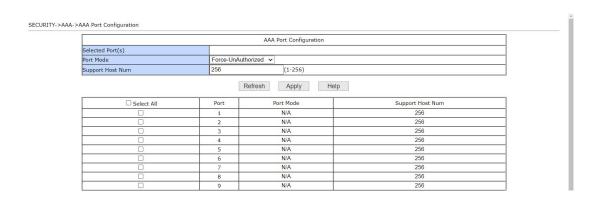


Figure 6-3-2 AAA Port Configuration Page

During 802.1x authentication, the maximum number of hosts accessed by the port is 256 by default. The user can modify this field to support 256 hosts at most.

③ AAA User Information Page

Figure 6-3-3 is the AAA user information page, through which the user can view the status information of all users connected to a port.



Figure 6-3-3 AAA User Information Page

(4) Native Management Security Configuration

① Management permission configuration page

Figure 6-4-1 is the management authority configuration page. Through the configuration of this page, the administrator can control the network management services TELNET, WEB and SNMP, enable or disable these services, and attach these services to the ACL group of IP standard to implement source I

P address control. Controls host access to these services.

By default, the TELNET, WEB, and SNMP services of the switch are turn ed on without ACL filtering, that is, all hosts can access these three services of the switch. If the administrator does not want to provide one or more of these services to other users for the sake of security, one or more of these services can be turned off. If the administrator only wants specific hosts to access one or more of these services, one or more of these services can be filtered by AC L. When a service needs ACL filtering, the service needs to be opened and an ACL group (1-99) of IP standard needs to be selected. At this time, the ACL group must exist.

It should be noted that if the administrator controls the WEB service on this spage (such as closing the WEB service), the user may no longer be able to use the WEB page. At this time, the user can log in to the switch in other ways and control the WEB service so that the user can use the WEB page (such as opening the WEB service).

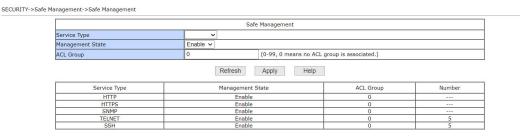


Figure 6-4-1 Management Authority New Configuration Page

7 DHCP Configuration

(1) DHCP client

Figure 7-1 shows the DHCP client configuration. This page is used to configure the DHCP client configuration.

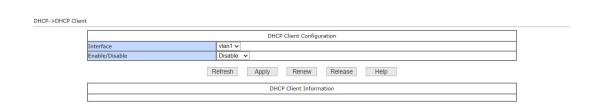


Figure 7-1 DHCP Client Page

(2) DHCP Relay

Figure 7-2 shows the DHCP relay configuration. This page is used to configure the DHCP relay configuration.

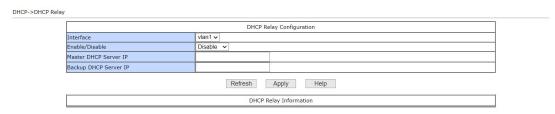


Figure 7-2 DHCP Relay Page

(3) DHCP server

1 Global and interface configuration

Figure 7-3-1 shows the DHCP server interface configuration. This page is used to configure the DHCP server interface configuration.

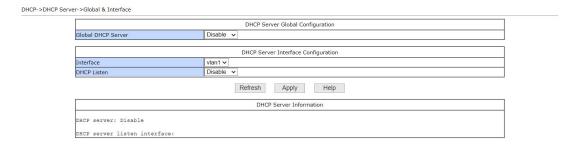


Figure 7-3-1 Global and Interface Configuration Page

2 Address Pool Configuration

Figure 7-3-2 shows the DHCP server address pool configuration. This page is used to configure the DHCP server address pool configuration.

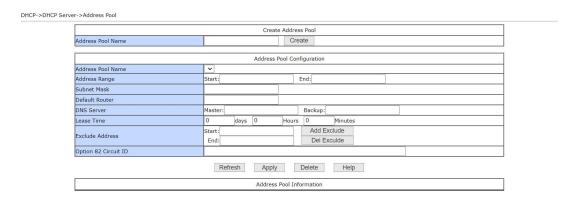


Figure 7-3-2 Address Pool Configuration Page

3 Address Information

Figure 7-3-3 is the DHCP server address information viewing interface. T his page is used to view the address information of the DHCP server.



Figure 7-3-3 Address information page

(4) DHCP snooping

Global Configuration

Figure 7-4-1 is the global DHCP snooping configuration interface, which i s used to configure the global DHCP snooping configuration.

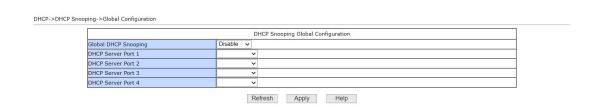


Figure 7-4-1 Global Configuration Page

2 Interface configuration

Figure 7-4-2 is the DHCP listening port configuration interface, which is u sed to configure the DHCP listening interface configuration.

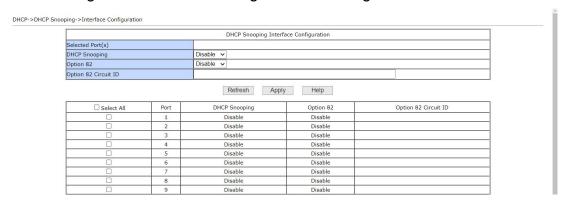


Figure 7-4-2 Interface configuration page

3 Binding Table Information

Figure 7-4-3 is the interface for viewing the address information of the DH CP server. This page is used to view the address information of the DHCP server.



Figure 7-4-3 Binding Table Information Page

8. Multicast configuration

(1) IGMP SNOOPING Configuration

① IGMP SNOOPING Configuration Page

Figure 8-1-1 is the IGMP SNOOPING configuration page. Users can enable e IGMP Snooping from this page.

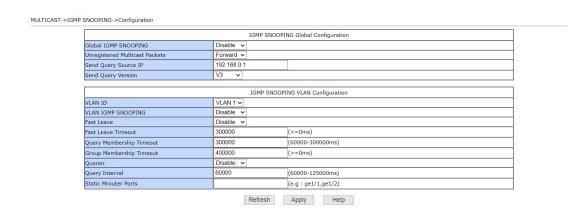


Figure 8-1-1 IGMPSNOOPING Configuration Page

2 Multicast group information page

Figure 8-1-2 is the multicast group information page, through which the u ser can view the IGMP SNOOPING multicast information.



Figure 8-1-2 Multicast Group Information Page

(2) **CMRP** Configuration

1 CMRP Global Configuration

Figure 8-2-1 is the CMRP omnipotent configuration interface, which is us ed to configure the global GMRP.



Figure 8-2-1 CMRP Global Configuration Page

2 CMRP Port Configuration

Figure 8-2-2 shows the CMRP port configuration interface, which is used to configure the CMRP port status.

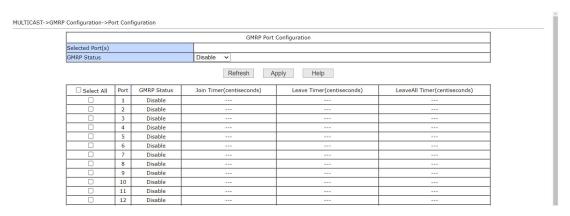


Figure 8-2-2 CMRP Port Configuration

(3) CMRP state machine

Figure 8-2-3 is the CMRP state machine viewing interface. This page is u sed to view the status of the CMRP state machine for the CMRP configuration



Figure 8-2-3 CMRP State Machine

(3) Multicast routing configuration

Multicast routing configuration

Figure 8-3-1 shows the multicast routing configuration. This page is used to configure the multicast routing switch.



Figure 8-3-1 Multicast Routing Configuration Page

2 Multicast routing table

Figure 8-3-2 is the multicast routing table viewing interface. This page is u sed to view the multicast routing table of the multicast routing configuration.



Figure 8-3-2 Multicast Routing Table Page

(4) IGMP configuration

1 IGMP configuration

Figure 8-4-1 is the IGMP port configuration interface, which is used to configure the IGMP switch parameters.

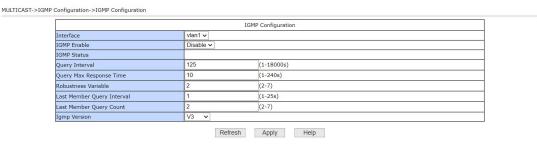


Figure 8-4-1 IGMP Configuration Page

(2) IGMP Interface Information

Figure 8-4-2 is the IGMP interface information viewing interface. This pag e is used to view the IGMP interface information for the IGMP configuration.



Figure 8-4-2 IGMP Interface Information Page

③ IGMP Group Information

Figure 8-4-3 is the IGMP group information viewing interface. This page is used to view IGMP group information for the IGMP configuration.



Figure 8-4-3 IGMP Group Information Page

(5) PIM-SM Configuration

1 Global Configuration

Figure 8-5-1 shows the PIM-SM global configuration interface, which is us ed to configure the global PIM-SM parameters.



Figure 8-5-1 Global Configuration Page

2 Interface configuration

Figure 8-5-2 is the PIM-SM interface configuration interface, which is use d to configure PIM-SM interface parameters.

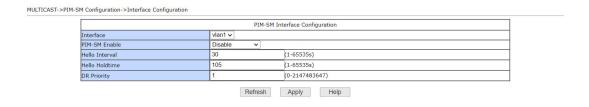


Figure 8-5-2 Interface Configuration Page

Multicast routing information

Figure 8-5-3 is the multicast routing information viewing interface. This page is used to view the multicast routing information configured by PIM-SM.



Figure 8-5-3 Multicast routing information

4 Interface information

Figure 8-5-4 is the interface for viewing interface information. This page is used to view the interface information configured by PIM-SM.



Figure 8-5-4 Interface information page

5 Neighbor information

Figure 8-5-5 is the neighbor information viewing interface. This page is us

ed to view the neighbor information configured by PIM-SM.

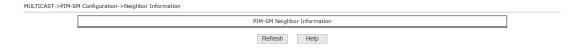


Figure 8-5-5 Neighbor Information Page

(6) RP information

Figure 8-5-6 shows the RP information viewing interface. This page is us ed to view the RP information for the PIM-SM configuration.



Figure 8-5-6 RP information page

(7) BSR information

Figure 8-5-7 is the BSR information viewing interface. This page is used to view the BSR information for the PIM-SM configuration.



Figure 8-5-7 BSR Information Page

9. Ring Network Configuration

(1) Spanning Tree Configuration

Spanning Tree Global Configuration

Figure 9-1-1 shows the global configuration page of spanning tree, throug h which the user can configure global spanning tree parameters.



Figure 9-1-1 Spanning Tree Global Configuration Page

② Spanning Tree Port Configuration

Figure 9-1-2 is the Spanning Tree Port Configuration page, through which the user can view the specific status of the port MSTP.

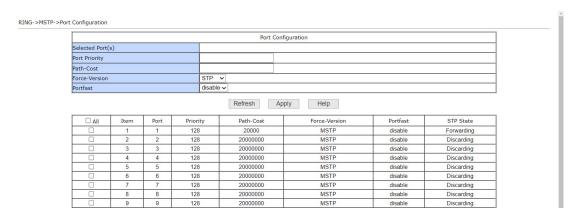


Figure 9-1-2 Spanning Tree Port Configuration Page

(2) ERPS Configuration

ERPS Predefined Configuration

Figure 9-2-1 is the ERPS Predefined Configuration page, which enables the ERPS Predefined Configuration. When you enable the ERPS predefined configuration, you can specify the node type: Primary or Transport.

Specific predefined configuration: ERPS instance number is 1, ERPS change number is 1, ring mode is main ring mode, protocol VLAN is VLAN3001, d ata VLAN is VLAN1, RPL port is 51, rl port is 52, recovery behavior is recover

able, hold-off time is 0, guard time is 500 ms, The wtr time is 5 minutes, the W TB time is 5 seconds, and the protocol message sending time is 5 seconds.



Figure 9-2-1 ERPS Predefined Configuration Page

② ERPS Instance Configuration

Figure 9-2-2 shows the ERPS instance configuration page, through which the ERPS instance can be configured. When an instance is not created, click Apply to create and assign a role. When an instance is created but not associ ated with a ring, you can modify the role. If an instance is created and associa ted with a ring, you cannot modify the instance. Click Delete to delete the sele cted instance. You can configure up to 8 instances.



Figure 9-2-2 ERPS Instance Configuration Page

③ ERPS Ring Configuration

Figure 9-2-3 is the ERPS Ring Configuration page, which allows you to create and configure an ERPS ring. Select a ring. Click the Apply button to create the ring and set the configuration information when the ring is not created. If the ring is created, the configuration information can be modified. Click the Del ete button to delete the selected ring. A ring must and can only be associated to one instance. A maximum of 32 rings can be configured. When a ring fault is detected, click the Manual Recovery button to recover.

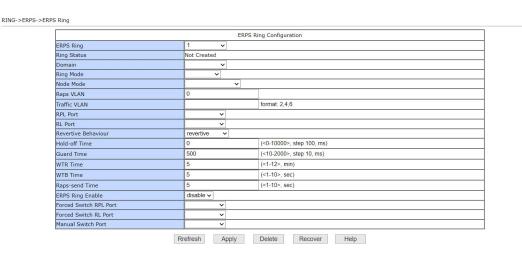


Figure 9-2-3 ERPS Ring Configuration Page

(4) ERPS Information

Figure 9-2-4 is the ERPS information page. Select the ring number to displ ay the configuration and status information of the relevant ERPS ring.



Figure 9-2-4 ERPS Information Page

(3) EAPS Configuration

1 EAPS Ring Configuration

Figure 9-3-1 This page is used to create and configure EAPS information, and also to delete and display EAPS information.

EAPS ring number: specific ring number, value range 1-16, can be select ed according to the drop-down box

Creation status: Not Created and Created. In case of no creation, it is nec essary to create first

Modes: Master and Transit, which can be configured according to specific needs.

Main port: EAPS main port, such as fe1/1, ge1/1

Alternate port: EAPS 2nd port

Control VLAN: control VLAN of EAPS ring, value 2-4094

Protected VLAN: EAPS ring protected VLAN

Hello Interval The interval at which Hello messages are sent. The default i s 1s

Fail time: the time to detect the fault, which is 3s by default

In the case of data trans-ring forwarding and multi-ring forwarding, this function shall be enabled when the data needs to be trans-ring forwarded. Not turned on by default

EXtreme Interoperability Compatibility with other network devices, on by d efault

Enable status, last EAPS ring enable condition

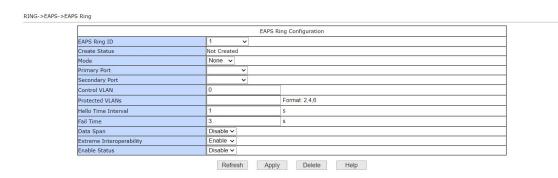


Figure 9-3-1 EAPS Ring Configuration Page

(2) EAPS Information

Figure 9-3-2 is the EAPS information page, through which the user can view the EAPS configuration information.



Figure 9-3-2 EAPS Information Page

10. Advanced Configuration

(1) QoS Configuration

1 QoS application configuration

Figure 10-1-1 is the Qos application page, through which the user can configure the Qos type of the port and modify the default user priority. The list shows the port's Qos type and user default priority in real time.

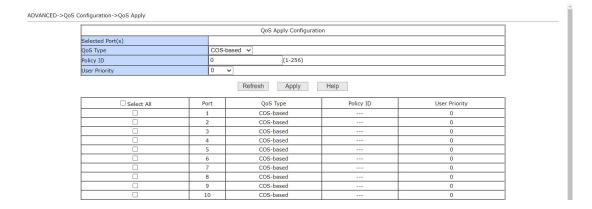


Figure 10-1-1 QoS Application Configuration Page

2 QoS scheduling configuration

Figure 10-1-2 is the Qos scheduling page, through which the user can configure the Qos scheduling mode of the port and modify the priority of the queue. The list displays the scheduling mode of the port and the weight value of each queue in real time.

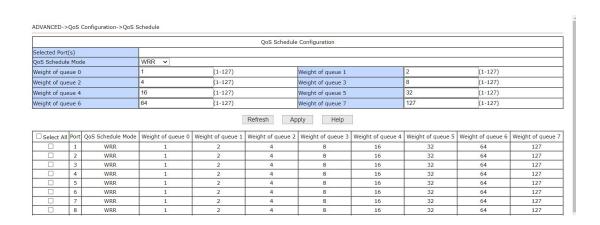


Figure 10-1-2 QoS Scheduling Configuration Page

(2) LLDP configuration

1 LLDP Global Configuration

Figure 10-2-1 shows the LLDP global configuration interface, which is use d to display and configure global LLDP parameters.

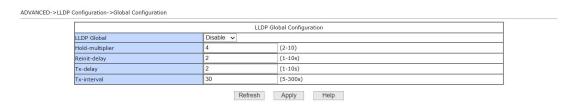


Figure 10-2-1 LLDP Global Configuration

2 LLDP Port Configuration

Figure 10-2-2 shows the LLDP port configuration interface, which is used to display and configure LLDP port parameters.

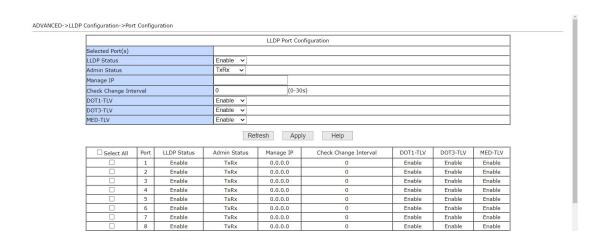


Figure 10-2-2 LDP Port Configuration

3 LLDP Neighbor Table

Figure 10-2-3 shows the LLDP neighbor table viewing interface. This pag e is used to view the LLDP neighbor table information for the LLDP configuration.



Figure 10-2-3 LLDP Neighbor Table

11, System Tools

(1) Save Configuration

Figure 11-1 is the Save Configuration page. This page allows the user to v iew the current configuration of the switch. The Save button is used to save the current configuration of the system to the configuration file. Because the stor age operation needs to erase the FLASH chip, which takes a certain amount of time. When the user has made the configuration on the page and wants to re

start the switch without losing the configuration, he must click the Save button on the current configuration page before exiting the page.



Figure 11-1 Save Configuration Page

(2) Backup configuration films

Figure 11-2 is the Backup Profile page. This page allows the user to view the initial configuration of the system. The initial configuration is actually the c onfiguration file in FLASH. When there is no configuration file in FLASH, the d efault configuration is used when the system is started. Click the Backup butto n, a dialog box will pop up, and the user can select the directory path and sav e the configuration file. The filename of the downloaded configuration file defaults to the switch. CFG.



Figure 11-2 Backup Profile Page

(3) Restore Configuration File

Figure 11-3 shows the Restore Configuration File page, which allows the user to upload a configuration file to the switch. Click the Browse button to sel ect the directory path of the uploaded configuration file on the PC. Click the U pload button to upload the configuration file. The suffix of the configuration file must be *.cfg. Please do not click other pages or restart the switch before returning to the transfer result page; otherwise, the file transfer will fail and the system will crash.



Figure 11-3 Restore Profile Page

(4) Software upgrade

Figure 11-4 shows the Software Upgrade page, which allows users to upload image files to the switch. Click the Browse button to select the directory path of the uploaded image file on the PC. Click the Upload button to upload the image file, which must be provided by the manufacturer and the file name suffix must be *.img. Please do not click other pages or restart the switch before returning to the transfer result page; otherwise, the file transfer will fail and the system will crash.



Attention:

1. During upgrading, do not reboot the switch, cut off power or do anything else with the Web page to avoid system crashes.

2. If operation fail, to re-upgrade before reboot the switch.

3. Upgrade take effect after your reboot the switch.

Figure 11-4 Software Upgrade Page

(5) Restore Factory Configuration

Figure 11-5 shows the Restore Factory Configuration page. This page all ows the user to delete the configuration file in FLASH to return to the factory c onfiguration. Click the Restore Factory Configuration button, and a dialog box will pop up to prompt the user whether to confirm. After the factory configuration is restored, the switch will automatically restart to make the factory configuration take effect. Please use the factory default IP address and password whe n logging in next time.



Figure 11-5 Restore Factory Configuration Page

(6) Restart

Figure 11-6 shows the restart page through which the user restarts the switch. When the Restart button is clicked, a dialog box will pop up to prompt the user whether to restart the switch. If yes, press the OK button, otherwise press the Cancel button. Web pages will no longer open when you restart.



Figure 11-6 Restart Page